

## ELLISA MULLER.

### THE PERFDY OF BOWMAN FULLY DEVELOPED.

The Lady Taken in Hand by Gallant Virginians Who Go to the Bottom of the Matter, Bring the Abductor Down to Business and Return the Lady to Her Father.

Special to The Constitution. Lynchburg, Va., October 11.—It now transpires that Eliza Muller, the young girl whom James E. Bowman bequeathed and enticed away from home in Atlanta, was placed in the care of Mr. Edmund Hill and his wife, very estimable people, residing in Amherst county, several miles from Lynchburg, and where she has been ever since Monday evening last. After leaving this city in a hack with Bowman, a telegram came from Richmond, ordering the nearest of the parties, whereupon persons here, believing in Bowman's integrity, overtook the fleeing couple, and warned them of the fact.

#### TAKEN IN HAND BY FRIENDS.

It was then arranged that Bowman should proceed to New York alone, Miss Muller to follow on later, and that they were to be married at the Manhattan hotel. Bowman got through safe, and his victim was taken away. Left for New York Wednesday night, in company with Mr. Hill, who guaranteed her protection, if she would promise to return with him in the event that Bowman should show any disposition to trifle or delay matters in any respect. This the girl assented to, and a carriage was sent over to take her to the train.

#### BOWMAN'S WILLIAMS DEVELOPED.

But in the meantime Officer Fout had arrived from Atlanta, and from his representation the parties here, who were engineering the scheme, became satisfied that Bowman was an audacious adventurer, and they went over to Amherst and related the incidents of his rascality to the girl, who, though loath to believe everything told of Bowman's perfidy, wisely concluded that the best place for her was at home. She authorized the sending of a dispatch to her father requesting him to come after her, as she did not care to return to Atlanta in charge of an officer, and in reply a telegram came from Mr. Muller, stating that he would be here on the first train.

#### BOWMAN DECLINES TO REAPPEAR.

A telegram was also sent to Bowman, acquainting him with the state of affairs, telling him to come on and vindicate himself, but the rascal evidently did not want any vindication, and telegraphed that he had other life to fry in New York, and asked that the girl be brought on there by her father.

#### GOOD FOR THE YOUNG LADY.

Miss Muller states that on the trip she and Bowman occupied different sleeping car berths, and she will return home as unspotted as when she left the parental roof.

#### A TOOMESSIONE TRAGEDY.

In Which a Georgia Stage Driver Kills His Passenger and Himself.

TOOMESSIONE, October 11.—A ghastly double tragedy occurred here, resulting in the death of John Standford and a Mexican woman of the town named Marie. At the time mentioned parties in a saloon on Allen street saw a woman approaching the side window of the saloon holding a towel to her throat and blood spouting in jets from severed blood vessels. Almost at the same instant, the crowd was horrified to see Standford stagger from the rear door of the house from which the woman had come, with a bloody razor in his hand. Before he could be reached, he raised his razor, gave one quick, sharp cut across his throat, and then handed the razor to the foremost man in the crowd, who by that time had reached him, and fell face downward to the ground, the blood pouring out in a stream from his wound and forming a pool beside him. An examination showed that the carotid artery and jugular veins were cut. Passing Standford, the crowd proceeded to where the body of the woman was lying, and found her dead, the razor having nearly severed the head from the body. The spectacle was sickening. Strong men were unnerved, and a few women who had been tempted to approach the scene fainted dead away.

#### CAUSE OF THE BLOODY DEED.

The causes leading to the double tragedy were rum and jealousy. Standford, who has been driving the stage for about six months, not long since became enamored of Marie, and paid her such assiduous attention as to neglect his work, which resulted in his discharge last week. With the loss of his situation came the loss of Marie, and the driving of Standford to hard drinking. Several efforts were made by him to regain his lost place in Marie's affections, but without avail. A stormy interview between them occurred at her home the day before, resulting in Standford being ejected from the house. He then declared that he would kill her and also himself. About dark last evening, Sandy Bob, his former employer, found him in the stable bareheaded, and something in reply to a question as to what he wanted, he answered that he was "looking for a razor," and that he intended to kill himself. After finding him in the stable with the razor he had taken from him, and he went away. Nothing more was seen of him until the time of the murder. Standford was well known in California, Idaho and Montana as a stage driver. He was a native of Georgia, aged about forty years. The woman has been a resident of this camp a long time, and is about twenty years of age. Her relations live on the San Pedro river, in this county.

#### THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

The Division of the North Carolina Diocese Neglected.—The Virginia Bishops.

PHILADELPHIA, October 11.—In the Episcopal convention to-day, the committee on prayer book reported that they could not recommend at this time, the restoration of the prayer of the Eucharist between the consecration and the distribution. The committee asked to be discharged, and their request was granted. The delegation from the provincial synod of Canada, was presented to the convention. Right Rev. Frederick D. D., lord bishop of Fredericton, a metropolitan of Canada, addressed the convention. He was followed by Dean Baldwin, of Montreal, Canon Brinkley, of Trinity church, St. Johns, N. B., Hon. J. B. Plumb, senator of the dominion; James A. Henderson, chancellor of the diocese of Ontario, and R. W. Henneker, of Sherbrooke. Afterward the house of deputies went into secret session and considered the report of the committee on consecration of bishops, and so continued until recess. Almost the entire afternoon session was spent in secret session, considering the same subject. The convention's minority report, refusing consent to the consecration of Rev. Dr. Randolph, was also before the house. It is understood that the argument of those opposed to the consecration of the latter, was chiefly directed to the fact that there was no evidence that Bishop Whittle, of Virginia, is disabled permanently, so as to render necessary the election of an assistant. It is alleged that those in the minority were anxious that the diocese of Virginia should be divided, and thus secure a bishop with different views

from those entertained by Bishop Whittle. During the whole of the lengthy discussion no word was said affecting the personal character of Dr. Randolph, whose election was confirmed. The election of Rev. Dr. Knickerbocker and Rev. Dr. Potter were confirmed by acclamation. A message was received from the house of bishops stating that they do not concur in the action of the house of deputies giving consent to the election of a new diocese within the present limits of the diocese of North Carolina, for the reason that they have not satisfactory assurance of a suitable provision for the support of the episcopate in the contemplated new diocese. On motion of Rev. Dr. Watson, of North Carolina, a committee of conference was ordered on the above message. Adjourned until tomorrow.

THE HOUSE OF BISHOPS. The house of bishops met this morning in the parish building of the Holy Trinity church. The division of the diocese of Tennessee was considered, but was not recommended. The house of deputies being in regard to the division of the diocese of North Carolina, was discussed, and non-concurred in. The canon on organized religious societies was passed as adopted by the house of bishops, the last action of the general convention. The house, in committee of the whole, then resumed consideration of the report of the court on revision of the prayer book.

THE WOMEN'S AUXILIARY SOCIETY. The 5th general meeting of the women's auxiliary to the board of missions of the Protestant Episcopal church was held to-day, 48 dioceses and missionary jurisdictions being represented, and at least 500 ladies being in attendance. Mrs. Bishop Stevens presided, and the opening address was made by Bishop Clarkson.

#### THE DAY'S SPORTS.

The Events on the Louisville Turf—The Races in Jerome Park.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—The first race, handicap for two year olds, purse \$300, divided, three-fourth mile, Eulogy won; time 1:17. The second race, selling sweepstakes for 2 year olds, one and one-half miles, Washburne won; time 2:40. The third race, selling race for 2 year olds, one mile, heats. The first heat Little B. won, Boulevard second, Annie G. third; time 1:44. The second heat Boulevard first, Little B. second, Annie G. third; time 1:42. The third heat Boulevard won, Little B. second; time 1:43. The fourth race, selling race for three-year-olds, one and one-half miles, Emma Manly won, Musk second, Ghost third; time 1:58.

NEW YORK, October 11.—First race for handicap sweepstakes, 1 1/4 miles, seven starters, Pizzaro won, Bell second, Rica third; time 2:11 1/2. The second race, \$200 for two-year-olds, 3/4 mile, ten starters, Withers Cyclone colt, took the track when entering the home stretch, and won by a length, Water Lily second, Equador third; time 1:19. The third race, free handicap sweepstakes, 1/2 mile, five starters, Genoa won, Genoa second, Genoa third; time 2:29. The fourth race, purse \$500, selling allowances, 1 1/4 miles, Heel-and-woe won, Dan K second, Edwin A third; time 2:00 1/2. The fifth race, handicap hurdle race, 1 1/2 miles, Bally bolated at the first jump. Puntan held the lead for about a mile, then tumbled over the hurdle. Forager won, Buster second; time 2:18 1/2.

The Sportsman says there is some dispute between Mr. Walton, owner of the race track, and Mr. A. Day, his trainer, concerning her running in the race for the czarowitz stakes. It was at first alleged that Girofa had been actually poisoned, and accordingly a veterinary surgeon was engaged to examine her. He certified that nothing was wrong with the animal. The matter will probably be referred to the jockey club for investigation. Meanwhile Walton has transferred his horses to trainer Sherwood. The affair has created a painful impression in sporting circles.

#### CHAMBERLAIN STAKES.

LONDON, October 11.—At the Newmarket second year meeting to-day the champion stakes was won by Mr. Laffer's 5-year-old chestnut horse, Triestian, the duke of Hamilton's 3-year-old bay colt, Oslan, second, and Lord Falmouth's 3-year-old Besson Billy, Dutch Oven, third. Six starters.

#### THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Situation at Breton Unchanged—Declared to Be Yellow Fever.

MOBILE, October 11.—The situation at Breton, Alabama, has not materially changed since the last report. Three new cases are under treatment, and one is in a critical condition. Dr. Ford, health officer, telegraphed for assistance to-day to Mobile, to the Can't Get-Away club, and four were sent by the train to-night. Their expenses will be met by the club. While the fatal cases are characterized by black vomit, the physicians seem more than ever convinced that the disease is a severe type of hemorrhagic malaria. A new physician, who has been on the ground and examined the cases, has decided that the disease is yellow fever. The Breton report declares to be a fatal case, although present nearly every year, although aggravated by the long continued drought.

JACKSON, Miss., October 11. The state board of health received notice to-day that a case of yellow fever has occurred at Ocean Springs.

#### FRIGHTFUL CASUALTIES.

Carpenter Hanged in the Kaffers—A Child Run Over by a Car.

LANCASTER, October 11.—George Cromer, a carpenter of this county, was hanged yesterday afternoon. He was working on the upper floor of a building, when he is supposed to have been seized with an epileptic fit, and falling from the rafters he was caught by the neck and strangled to death.

#### OSKOSH, Wis., October 11.—As Mr. Trauger, section boss on the Milwaukee and St. Paul road, was riding yesterday on a hand-car with his wife and child, his wife, Mrs. Trauger, his husband, and child, when near Warsaw the hat of the elder Mrs. Trauger blew off, and in attempting to grab it her baby slipped out of her hands in front of the car. The child was caught in the spokes of the wheels and was instantly killed. The car was thrown from the track and buried some distance. Both women are probably fatally injured, and the other child will die.

#### FERGUSON'S TRIAL.

Acquitted of Murder Committed While Resisting Arrest.

DANVILLE, Va., October 11.—Jno. A. Ferguson, who shot policeman Parks on September 28th, last, while the latter was trying to arrest him from the effects of which wounds Parks died next day, was on trial yesterday and to-day in the hustings court, on a charge of murder. This evening the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The jury acted on the grounds that there was no legal warrant for the arrest of Ferguson, and under instructions of the court that a man has a right to defend himself, even to the killing of an officer who endeavors to arrest him without warrant.

#### DEATH FROM FRIGID.

SEABOARD, October 11.—A young lady named Jennie Nott, died in this city yesterday from the effects of a shock resulting from the announcement by a friend who called at her house last week, that she had heard of her death. The friend expressed surprise at seeing Miss Nott alive, whereupon she fainted and remained unconscious until her death.

## THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

### THE INFLUX OF STATESMEN FOR THE FALL SESSION.

The Street Admiration of Arthur's Padded Calves.—The Arrival of the Big Foreign—Senators and Representatives Dropping in to Get Acquainted to the Deputies.

WASHINGTON, October 11.—As soon as the president returns he will begin the preparation of his annual message. The various bureaus have been directed not to make their reports public until after the message has been delivered in congress. This is in order not to anticipate the president. Mr. E. F. Andrews, the artist, has just completed a very pleasing full-length portrait of the president, which has arrived at the white house. The white house has now the portrait of every president except President Buchanan. President Arthur's arrival is looked forward to with pleasure in Washington, for here he is extremely popular, and treated with great respect. He might walk around Washington like Haroun Al Raschid and never hear an unpleasant word of himself; and it is to be remembered that nowhere in this country is there less glamour surrounding public persons than in Washington.

Senators and representatives are happening in town constantly to make their arrangements for the long session. Senator Pike of New Hampshire has bought a house; the Russian legation has taken the fine mansion built by Governor Sleight, and lately occupied by the Chinese legation. Mr. Abram S. Hewitt will be at the Portland. Senator Palmer of Michigan, who succeeded Senator Ferry, has taken the Windsor palace. Mr. Blaind better with his house than any of the other palace builders whose fine houses heaped to ruin them. It is variously published that \$11,000 and \$13,000 is paid for the Blaine house, and that is a stupendous rent for Washington—the Cameron and Windsor houses bring \$6,000.

The influx of strangers will be very great this winter, and it is reported that everybody in New York is coming over here to spend the winter. The reason of this is that the New Yorkers are weary of starving and going half clothed on \$10.00 a year in New York, come here where they can live in good style for that money.

Mr. Robeson has not yet sold his \$28,000 house. He holds out for \$40,000, and says if he gets it he will immediately build again here. He will not build again in Washington—that may be safely assumed. But this winter, it will seem, as Thomas Corwin expressed it, "like the winter of the year of the gods are all dead." Neither Mr. Blaine's nor Mr. Conkling's nor Judge Thurman's place has been filled yet, and Judge Black's great hour will be missed.

It is known that Senator George Frisbie Hoar is going to speak a piece about Tewksbury just as soon as congress meets.

A CHANCE FOR INTERVIEW. The secretary of the interior to-day accepted the resignation of Edgar M. Marble, commissioner of patents, to take effect on the first. Mr. Marble had tendered his resignation upon three occasions during the present year, but it was withdrawn at the request of Secretary Tilden. The position has been offered to Hon. Benjamin Brewster, of Ohio.

Secretary Folger says it is probable that he will soon issue a call for three per cent bonds, as no estimates have as yet been prepared. He cannot be said what will be the amount of the proposed call.

#### STRENGTHENING CRIMINALS.

Secretary Folger received information from Port Townsend, Washington Territory, of the capture of eleven Chinamen who, in violation of law, had landed on Cash, near that point. The United States officers were notified, and the Chinamen to the place where they came.

#### THE MAJORITY INCREASING.

The Twelve Thousand Estimate for Ready Passed—The Legislature.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, October 11.—More complete returns from the election indicate an increase in the democratic majority, which will probably be considerably over twelve thousand. Later returns on the legislative ticket indicate that the democratic majority on joint ballot will not be more than twenty-four.

The second amendment will receive about 300,000 votes, and will be probably adopted unless the cities are strongly against it. The first amendment will not get over 100,000 votes. The prohibition vote is estimated at 5,000 to 20,000 and greenback vote at 20,000.

CHICAGO, October 11.—A special to the Journal from Des Moines, Iowa, says Sherman's majority will reach 30,000. Complete returns from 59 counties, which include the heavy democratic districts, give 13,300, and the republican 11,000. The republican stands at five million 27,000. His plurality will not be less than 12,000. The lower house is close. The republicans now have 54, and the opposition 41. Of the remaining five, the republicans have three, and the democrats two.

A SCHOOL ELECTION. Troy, N. Y., October 11.—At the Lansingburgh school election, yesterday, 225 votes were cast by the ladies, out of a total of 1,000. A number of women were challenged, it being alleged that they were imported from Troy. Several colored women voted.

#### RIVAL POLITICIANS.

The Ward Shoulder Bitters of Baltimore Create a Crowd of Ward Politicians and Official Hangers-on.

BALTIMORE, October 11.—About noon to-day a crowd of ward politicians and official hangers-on were gathered about the city hall, on North street, discussing the result of the democratic primaries held yesterday afternoon for candidates for sheriff and other city officers. Among those present were James L. Bussey, of the seventeenth ward, and William Harris, of the fifteenth, both of South Baltimore, and active ward politicians. These men favored the rival candidates for sheriff, and as the discussion warmed between them, both drew pistols and commenced firing, discharging in quick succession six or eight shots. Bussey received two balls in the arm and one in the stomach, which is pronounced fatal. Harris was untouched. J. A. Flanagan, a young man, was shot through the arm, but not seriously hurt. As soon as the firing commenced the crowd scattered, seeking safety in the passages and around the corners of the city hall.

#### NEWS FROM HENRY M. STANLEY.

The Explorer Tells of Some of His Recent Work in Africa.

BORNO, October 10.—A letter from Henry M. Stanley, dated at Stanley Pool, Congo river, July 14, has been received by a personal friend in this city. With regard to his sudden departure from Europe, Mr. Stanley explains the cause as being a sensational and exaggerated telegram that was printed in the English papers to the effect that one of the stations had been attacked and the chief of the expedition badly wounded. The chief, who was heartily disliked, he found had been shot in the arm, but no station had been attacked. It seems that the station was partly broken up by the personal ambition of the

younger men of whom the party each desired to succeed the chief. Mr. Stanley thinks the station can be supplied with native help. The number of steamers and boats has been increased, and, altogether, he considers everything most encouraging. At Leopoldville there are two missions, the Baptist and the Anglican Congo, and already their buildings present an imposing appearance.

"Since I arrived on the Congo last December I have been up as far as the equator, and have established two more stations, and, besides discovering another lake. After some have explored, for a distance of 100 miles or thereabouts, the river known on my map as the Kelenbu, but which is really the Maundu, it is not as large as I stated in my book, but is a stream of considerable importance, and is deep, broad and very navigable. The big streams, which, I expect, must drain the largest part of the South Congo basin, must be higher up. Having become better acquainted with the country, I am really struck with the dense population of the equatorial part of the basin, which, if it was uniform throughout, would give 40,000,000. The number of products and the character of the people are of course very remarkable. The gums, rubber, ivory, camphor, wood, and a host of other things would repay transportation, even by the very expensive mode at present in use. The people are born traders and are, for Africans, very enterprising and industrious."

Mr. Stanley tells of his mediation between two tribes which were at war, and when peace was brought about by his efforts. "Father of the country," he says, "is a distinction which he also received from another tribe. Mr. Stanley says he enjoys the most robust health, and in fact is as strong as ever."

#### WATERSON BEFORE THE BANKERS.

He Makes a Speech on the South and Its Work of the Past Few Years.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—In the bankers' convention to-day, after other business was concluded, and the officers for the ensuing year elected, Henry Waterson, by invitation, addressed the convention. He made some pleasant allusions to banks and bankers, which put the convention in good humor. Mr. Waterson said: It was not, however, to hear of banks, bankers and banking, that you had come to-day, but to hear of the work of the south, and to-day you are considering that problem that has so disturbed the politicians of the south, and that you wish me to talk to you about the south. It is no problem at all, I thank God, that last week, I say with truth it is a geographical expression. (Applause.) The whole story of the south may be summed up in the sentence: She was rich, and she lost her riches; she was poor, and she had to work; she went to work and she is richer than ever before. (Applause.) The curse of slavery was hers. God passed his rod across the land, and smote the people. Then in His goodness He made the water run and the enchantment, and lo! like a flower, His blessing burst forth. (Applause.) Indeed may the south say, in the experience of me, it is rare for any to say, with perfect sincerity "I am an advocate of adversity." (Applause.) The south never knew what independence meant until she was taught by subjection to subvert herself. We lived from hand to mouth. We had our debts and our debts under the old system we paid our debts and walloped our "niggers," but under the new we pay our "niggers" and walloped our debts. (Laughter, and applause.) We have no longer any slaves, we are no longer any debtors, and can explain with the old darkey at the camp meeting, who, whenever he got happy, went about shouting "Bless the Lord; I'm getting fatter and fatter!" (Laughter.) The truth is that we are doing better in cultivating what it called the vices of a gentleman, I am afraid must be admitted. But at heart it was sound. From that heart flowed honest Anglo-Saxon blood, and when it had to lay down its life in the defense of its rights, it was equal to the emergency. (Applause.) And the women of the south took their place by the side of the men of the south, and with spinning-wheel and plowshare together they aided and abetted the men of the south. That was 15 years ago, and to-day there is not a reward offered in a single southern state for wolfishness. The fact is, the very wolves have got ashamed of themselves and gone to work (Laughter and applause.)

I beg you to believe that in saying this my purpose is not to amuse or mislead you. Although my words may seem to carry with them an unbusiness-like levity, I assure you that my design is wholly business-like. You can see for yourselves here in Louisville what the south has done, and what the south can do. If all this has been achieved without credit and without your powerful aid, are you now advising me to go to the north and east, which have feared to come south with their money—that might not be achieved if the vast aggregations of capital in the fiscal centers should add this land of wheat and corn to their battle of investment, and give us some cheap rates which are enjoyed by nearer, but not safer borrowers. The future of the south is not a whit less assured than the future of the west. Why should we be any more, which is freely loaned to Iowa and Illinois, be refused to Alabama and Mississippi. I perfectly understand that business is business, and that capital is as unsectional as it is un sentimental. I am speaking from the heart, and I have money to burn. We have a great country to develop. We have given hostages to fortune, and our works are before you. I know that capital is properly timid, but what are you afraid of? (Laughter and applause.) You have money, or our sugar? Perhaps it is our coal and iron. Without you, in truth many of these products must make slow progress, while others will continue to lie hidden in the bowels of the earth. With some of the south will bloom as a garden and shine as a gold mine, for whether you tickle her fertile fields with a straw, or apply more violent titillation to her fat mountain sides, she is ready to laugh a harvest of untold riches. (Prolonged applause.) At the conclusion of Mr. Waterson's speech, the universal compliment of a unanimous rising vote of thanks was accorded him.

#### ANOTHER GRAB PROMISED.

Senator Ingalls Makes Rush Promises to a Body of Union Veterans.

LEAVENWORTH, Kas., October 11.—There is a great gathering of veteran union soldiers at Union, Camp Pope. There is not sufficient accommodation in the houses and several hundred tents have been erected, and more will be furnished. General Pope opened the exercises. Among the speakers were Senator Ingalls. The latter promised his old soldiers that on the opening of the next congress he should introduce a bill which would repeal the act which limited the time for soldiers making an application for arrears to January 1, 1880. When he closed three cheers were given for him.

#### The Polar Explorers.

LONDON, October 11.—The schooner Germania, carrying the German section of the Polar meteorological expedition has arrived in Portland, Firth, from the Gulf of Cambrad, where the parties had spent a year's successful observations and research.

## ATLANTA EN AVANT.

### HER FALL TRADE OPENED WITH AN UNPRECEDENTED IMPETUS.

The Merchants Make Uniform Reports of Extended Trade, Increased Turnover, and a Busy Collection—The New Trade Bringing Friends and Trade to U.

All visible evidence to the general observer in this city for the past month, have supported the idea that Atlanta is enjoying a most unusual and extraordinary business boom in all departments of trade. The streets are thronged from daylight until dark with the rattling drays and freight wagons, the sidewalks are crowded by hustling men intent upon business transactions, and until far into the night the banks and mercantile offices are illuminated, and clerks and accountants are laboriously bringing up their books of the day's operations. These signs of activity have impressed every one, resident and stranger, and the reputation of Atlanta for thrift, energy and prosperity receives renewed confirmation at home and abroad.

#### OUR NEW AVENUES.

of travel and traffic, embracing the Georgia Pacific road and the two extensions of the East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia railroads, have opened up to Atlanta a vast new territory that was missionary ground for our merchants. These have taken prompt advantage of the new facilities, and report an enormous gain of patronage to this market from territory formerly but meagrely tributary to the commerce of Atlanta. Competition to the clear advantage of Atlanta has been established in the sections that once knew only Nashville, Montgomery, Rome and Macon as their markets. With the exception of certain railroad discriminations in rates that operate to our disadvantage in Alabama, this city has found favor in all the new territory as the cheapest and most complete market in the southeastern states.

In verification of the above views The Constitution presents the experiences since the opening of the fall season of some of the prominent men in leading lines of trade. Looking first to

#### WHOLESALE DEPT. GOODS.

Mr. John Silvey was asked as to the character of his new fall trade.

"It is the finest fall trade, both in sales and collections, that I have ever had in Atlanta. The improvement is very marked and shows beyond question that the people of the country are in a good condition and that a season of general prosperity is upon them."

"How about the territory that the trade is covering?"

"Our territory is increasing to some extent. We are drawing new customers from distant territory opened by the new railroads, and this new trade will grow every year as fast as our advantage as a market become understood."

"You say collections are good?"

"Sir, I never before saw the people so much inclined to pay their debts."

The same reports were made at the other wholesale dry goods houses and the activity in the sales and shipping departments of them were the strongest confirmation of the favorable statements given by the reporter. Atlanta is fast taking rank as a leading dry goods mart of the south with facilities equalled by few other cities in the country.

Was reported upon by Major Crane, a leader in that line and president of the chamber of commerce.

"The fall opening has been a very good one, indeed. We have had more trade than we expected and the character of business has been of a very healthy tone. Collections are being promptly and closely made without difficulty and the territory of Atlanta's trade has been largely increased this year except in one direction."

"Which direction is that?"

"Well, in our trade it is in Alabama, Montgomery is given by the railroads more advantage than we are getting, and hence are enabled to undersell us in territory that ought to belong to us. We hope, however, to get the railroads very soon to put us upon fair terms, and then we will be able to cover all the country that legitimately belongs to the wholesale provisions trade of Atlanta."

#### BOOTS AND SHOES.

are in active demand, and the trade is experiencing an unusual boom. Dr. Spalding, of Granville, Spalding & Co., reports that "sales this season have been heavier than any fall since we have been in business by twenty per cent."

How long a period does that experience cover?"

"Nine years. We also have a largely increased new business by reason of the opening of the new railroads, especially on the Georgia Pacific, and soon we are getting a great deal of trade from the new road to Macon that formerly was controlled by Macon dealers."

"How about collections?"

"For the entire season is very cheering. The cotton crop is a little short, but the people do not owe so much and are paying up better than usual. We are collecting twice as much now as we did this time last year. The outlook for the entire season is very cheering."

And so said they all who deal in men's and women's shoes and the leather and findings to keep the people well shod.

THE HARDWARE HOUSES, too, Dr. of all them report a very busy trade, naturally, and one whose volume and character is of the most satisfactory character.

Mr. Donnie Bain, of Morrison, Bain & Co., says, "business has opened earlier than usual, the cotton crop is early, and the present volume of business in our line is hardly likely to keep up to its present point. It is better than we expected. Our territory has extended considerably and we have trade now along the Selma, Rome and Dalton road, for instance, that used to go to Nashville and Rome. Collections could be better and will be all right by the 15th of November."

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"We are having good collections. The cotton crop is a little short, but the people do not owe so much and are paying up better than usual. We are collecting twice as much now as we did this time last year. The outlook for the entire season is very cheering."







## A LION-TAMER.

FAMALAI'S REMARKABLE POWER OVER THE BRUTES.

A Career that Rivalled Van Amburgh's in Splendid Feats—Famalai's African Adventures—the First Circus in Europe—The Best Way to Deal With Vicious Animals.

The subjugation of the great carnivora has always been one of the ambitions of man, and the last proof of his dominion over the brute creation. Nor is the modern lion tamer without a royal prototype in his perilous career, if we may trust the story that Sardapanalus, on one occasion asserted his authority over the monarch of the desert as successfully as over his human subjects. Famalai was the youngest of nine children, and was born at Gropello, a village in the province of Piacenza, on August 25, 1826, of honest peasant-folk. At a very early age he developed a passion for travel and adventure, which made the monotony of rural life intolerable. He was but nine years old when the dream-world of the strange unknown drew him out of his real life to seek it somehow; and, with six francs in his pocket, he left his home, and presented himself, a little wayfarer, to the syndic of Gropello, to demand a passport to France. He took the way of Piedmont, passing through Bobbio to Alessandria, and so, by the long defiles of the Val d'Aosta, up to the everlasting snows of the Great St. Bernard; then down the Alpine steps to the valley of the Rhone, and across Switzerland to Basle. Traveling always on foot, sleeping in barns, under trees, or beside hayricks his six francs, little by little, were spent in buying bread alone, and eked out when possible by chance jobs for travelers. From Basle he followed the course of the Rhine to the French frontier, and here, for the first time, the want of a passport created a difficulty. But a piteous tale of a father who had gone on with a caravan of wagons, leaving the little laggard to follow as best he could, softened the hearts of the gendarmes, and they related their official vengeance for once in favor of so small a transgressor. His goal was reached; he was in France, and Colmar, his first halting place in that mysterious land of promise, happened to be at that time in high carnival. The city was decked with flags, and the streets were lined with booths and tents, outside of which gaudy placards in many colors represented the wonders to be seen within. Way-worn, lean and ragged, the little pilgrim lurked near the canvas pavilion of the great circus, hearing from inside sounds of music, and occasional bursts of applause from the audience.

The boy's resolution was taken; he asked to see M. Didier, the proprietor of the circus, and offered him his services as stable-boy or in any other capacity. The circus master scrutinized him narrowly, saw something of promise, despite rags and starvation, in his sinewy frame and bold, bright eye, and accepted him as a member of his troupe. Famalai's rise was rapid. He soon parted from M. Didier, and received considerable salaries for performances at the principal theaters of Cracow, Warsaw, and other cities. With the produce of his exhibitions he was able to supply himself with a stock of performers and to purchase in Hamburg for 3,000 francs, two wolves, two hyenas and fourteen monkeys. Famalai was now a circus proprietor, and the proceeds of his performances in Bremen enabled him to gratify a fresh ambition. For the sum of 3,000 francs he became the happy possessor of a brace of panthers; and though ignorant of the management of such new acquisitions, he boldly entered their cage, and acquired immediate ascendancy over them by his undaunted spirit. A lion and lioness were the next additions to his company, and he was equally successful. It was Famalai's principle never to leave a rebellious animal finally victorious, however clearly he might have to earn his triumph over it.

In Brussels he came into collision with a rival artist, a German by the name of Schmidt, and emulation urged each to redouble his efforts to monopolize public favor. Famalai was determined to come off victor in the contest, and announced that he would enter the cage of an old lion which had never been tamed, and was kept in the menagerie only for the sake of his shaggy mane and lordly proportions. In presence of an overflowing audience, assembled to witness the feat, he presented himself in the creature's den, having taken only the precaution of having it chained up previously. No sooner, however, did the lion note the presence of an intruder on its premises than it snarled, growled and rushed on him in fury. Horror seized the spectators, some of whom fled terror-stricken from the sight of the impending catastrophe, while others shouted "Enough! enough!" thinking that the brave man had given sufficient proof of his daring. But it was no such easy matter for him to leave the cage, as the lion secured his passage to the door; and it was only by the use of the heavy whip and the aid of his own catlike agility of movement that he was able to elude the clutches of the beast and retreat unharmed. Thunders of applause ensued, but he was far from satisfied with the part he had played, and was determined to conquer or die. Having had the lion secured with a fresh chain, he again entered the cage, and not only confronted it, but leaped astride on its back, and subdued its resistance by the iron grip of his knees. The nervous strain of this contest produced, however, a curious physical effect—the loss of his hair, which had before been particularly thick and abundant. The result as regarded his rival was conclusive. He not only left Brussels immediately, but died before Famalai whenever he appeared on his track.

The next noteworthy adventure was a lion-hunting expedition to Africa to replace the lion which he had lost by an epidemic. He was about six or seven and twenty when he started on this enterprise, making Algeria his base of operations, and securing from the French authorities the services of a gang of thirty desert warriors, and for the moderate payment of twenty-five centimes a day per head. In his wanderings in the Sahara he was captured by a tribe of nomad Arabs and taken before their chief. In the course of Famalai's cross-examination by the latter, it transpired that he had been in Verdun, and the Arab immediately questioned him as to a certain white-haired man who kept a tavern in the market place at that town. When it appeared that Famalai was on intimate terms with this worthy, and had often lodged in his house, the old Arab threw himself into his arms, declaring himself the son of the Verdun victor, and pointing out the fact, nothing more or less than a French deserter. He proved a valuable friend in the desert, not only giving him hospitable entertainment and a present of a pair of lions, but also furnishing him with a passport to secure the amity of other tribes.

Famalai, in a seven months campaign, captured twenty-six lions, which were taken in pitfalls covered with loose boards and baited with a live goat or partridge. The most terrible of all his battles was fought on the 14th of April, 1863, when playing with a tiger at Bethune. One of the audience had the impudence of fling a piece of meat into the cage, and though the performer indignantly pushed it aside with his foot it came again more furious than ever. A desperate alternative suggested itself to him—to present his left arm to its fangs, while with all his force he dealt it such a blow with the heavy whip in his right hand as partially to stupefy and compel it to loess its hold. With wonderful presence of mind he escaped from the cage, and endured a thirty-five days' illness before

the wounds healed. Yet, before he was recovered, still disabled, and with his arm in a sling, Famalai entered the tiger's cage again, and stood gazing at it with folded arms, as it prepared to spring on him. "Here I am," he said, "devour me, if you like." But his demeanor cooled the savage creature, and instead of attacking him, it crouched at his feet. At Amsterdam, shortly after, at the request of the king, he entered the cages of all the beasts at the zoological gardens, and appeared as much at home with them as with those of his own collection, receiving 2,000 francs for this exhibition on his powers. A tragical circumstance occurred here which caused him much self-reproach. A young man of 18, the son of the director of the zoological gardens, importuned him so earnestly to let him enter the tiger's cage by himself, that he consented, first taking the precaution of experimenting on his nerves by accompanying him on a preliminary visit, and feeling his pulse when he came out. But the unhappy lad paid dearly for his ambition, for on venturing alone into the tiger's lair during the evening performance, and being greeted with a sullen growl by its inmate, he dropped instantaneously, and was taken out lifeless, the sudden shock having proved too much for his nervous system.

During his travels in his native country, Famalai was seen and admired by Victor Emmanuel, who presented him with several animals, and among others with a fierce lioness, on condition of his promising never to enter her cage with his whip, but to break it immediately, unable to resist the temptation of taming by kindness a creature whose disposition he believed to have been soured by harsh treatment. Knowing the king to have been Florence, and unaware that he only went to San Rossore, he advertised a performance in which he would appear with this untamable beast; but what was his dismay to see the royal party in plain clothes among the audience. He vainly remained in hiding behind the scenes after the exhibition was over, for the king sent him word he would not leave without seeing him; and, crestfallen and guilty, he had to appear. Victor Emmanuel was seriously displeased, reproaching him with having broken his word, but eventually forgave him when Famalai explained that beasts, like men, were spoiled by over-severity, and the interview ended in the king's declaring him prince of lion tamers. It would be tedious to narrate all the adventures, breathless escapes, and perilous encounters of this modern gladiator, who bears the scars of battle all over his body. Having married, in 1872, a fellow-country woman, Signora Albertina Parenti, her persuasions induced him to retire into private life at the end of two years. He settled on a farm he had purchased at Pentenure, near Piacenza, when Signor Madegazza published his book in 1879, though not without some yearnings after the perils and excitements of his former career.

Famalai declares that there is no empirical recipe for beast-taming, and that the great secret lies, to fear nothing.

## RAILROADING THIRTY-ONE YEARS.

I have been troubled for a considerable time with kidney and bladder affections. I had severe pains in the back and loins, a considerable brick-dust deposit in my urine, and a general weakness of the kidneys, a complaint I find very general with our railroad men, as the jar and constant strain on the body as well as the mind is very detrimental to the system. I was troubled with a weakness of the kidneys. About one year ago I was stating my case to a friend of mine who had a similar case. He used Hunt's Remedy with wonderful success and recommended me to use it. I purchased a bottle of one of our druggists here in Rochester, and used it according to directions, and it has cured me, and I have had no occasion to use it since, and I can gladly recommend it to any in need of a kidney medicine of merit.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Locomotive Engineer, 31 years with N. Y. Central & H. R. R., JUNE 13, 1883, 38 Ambrose St., Rochester, N. Y.

## TAPPED EIGHT TIMES.

Feeling deeply grateful for the benefit received from the use of Hunt's Remedy, I feel proud to inform you of the good it has done me for the great suffering I have passed and am now saved by Hunt's Remedy. I desire to state my case to the public, so that other sufferers may obtain the benefit of its wonderful curative powers some time. I began to suffer excruciating pains in the region of my kidneys: I had the most intense agony: I was confined to my bed and totally unable to change my position or move in any way. I was tapped eight times. I then heard of Hunt's Remedy: I bought a bottle, and after taking a few spoonfuls the result was magical, and in a few days my pain was gone and my water passed freely, and I could eat most anything; my swelling disappeared. I was a new person altogether. The doctors had given me up to die, said there was no hope for me. I had one hundred and fifty-six pounds of water taken out of me. Was treated by seventeen different doctors, and Hunt's Remedy has cured me. I feel proud over your medicine. Those who suffer with the dropsy I hope will give it a trial, and see the good it will do. It works like a charm. I would advise those having difficulty with their kidneys to give Hunt's Remedy a trial. I am sure that it will give them instant relief and give them a permanent cure. I am willing to give all information in my power in regard to this most valuable medicine.

Yours truly, MRS. DAVID NORTH, Ecorse, Wayne County, Mich., May 30, 1883.

## In the Sleeping Car From Chicago.

A lady sat with her only child; The poor little fellow was almost wild. He was making a noise like a circus band. For a horrible fellow was on his hand.

A quiet old man remarked to the mother: "I think we can stop this pain and bother. I've a bottle of PAIN KILLER here," said he, "And I think it will cure him; let us see."

He poured some drops on a moistened rag, And wrapped the fellow, as if in a bag, And soon the suffering child was calm As the voice of a summer evening psalm.

Colorado air is considered as invigorating as champagne. For those who are there it is certainly cheap.

TREDE COUNTY, N. C.—The ex-sheriff, Mr. W. F. Benson, says: "Brown's Iron Bitters has improved my digestion and general health."

The Boston woman suffragists mournfully complain that the "cause" is stronger in England than here.

The only known specific remedy for epileptic fits is Samaritan Nerveine.

It is easier to chain lightning than to make a boy keep still when a brass band is passing by.

For Relieving Throat Troubles and Coughs, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have a wide reputation. Sold only in boxes, Price 25 cts.

An aged maiden in Mobile has taught a mule to dance the can can to the tune of "Susanna."

Horsford's Acid Phosphate. Valuable in Indigestion.

DR. DANIEL T. NELSON, Chicago, says: "I find it a pleasant and valuable remedy in indigestion, particularly in overworked men."

We hear of clever people getting ahead of Time, but the veteran who sticks steadily catches up.

DANDRUFF Is Removed by the Use of Cocaine, And it stimulates and promotes the growth of the hair.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are the best in Bangor there is a young lady who owns an alligator which can swim in three different languages.

"Mother Swan's Worm Syrup." Infants, restless, nervous, colicky, for fever, shyness, restlessness, worms, constipation, etc.

On the horizon of fashion there appears a boom, no greater than a man's leg, in favor of knee-breeches.

Weak and delicate females find great relief in the use of Smith's Extract of May Flower.

**IF AND IF.**  
"If you are suffering from poor health, or languishing on a bed of sickness, take care if you are simply ailing, or if you feel weak and dispirited, without clearly knowing why, Hop Bitters will surely cure you."  
"If you are a minister, and have overtaxed your self with your pastoral duties, or a Mother worn out with care and work, or a man of business or labor weakened by the strain of your everyday duties, or a man of letters, toiling over your midnight work, Hop Bitters will surely strengthen you."

**HEAR THE WITNESSES.**  
Saved from a Horrible Death.

Up to May last I had spent at least five hundred dollars for treatment by many of the best medical men, without any benefit. I suffered excruciatingly, and all my best friends advised me that the best chance of death was fast approaching. I caught at S. S. S. like a drowning man at a straw. After taking two bottles I could feel a change, and the Rheumatism to subside. When I had taken six bottles every sore had healed and my skin began to assume a natural appearance. I persisted until I had taken twelve bottles, large size, and THERE IS NO CURE FOR THIS DISEASE REMAINING, and I feel as well as ever did. I have gained twenty-one pounds in flesh, and my friends wonder at my improved condition. I have recommended it to many, and in every instance with complete success. I trust that S. S. S. has saved my skin and a horrible death. C. H. SMILEY, Quincy, Ill.

If you are in the workshop, on the farm, at the desk, anywhere, and feel that your system needs cleansing, toning, or stimulating, without interfering with your work, or blood thin, and impure, pulse feeble, nerves unsteady, faculties wanting, Hop Bitters is what you need to give you new life, health, and vigor.

If you are constipated or dyspeptic, or suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you remain ill. If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop tampering death this moment, and turn for a cure to Hop Bitters.

If you are sick with that terrible sickness, Nervousness, you will find a "Balm in Gilead" in Hop Bitters.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a miasmatic district, barked your system against the scourge of all countries—Malaria, epidemic, bilious and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood, the sweetest breath, and health. \$3.00 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, who has been afflicted with a few bottles of Hop Bitters costing but a trifle.

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AT WHOLESALE BY  
**WYLY & GREENE**  
SOLE AGENTS.

**DR. T. B. LITTLE,**  
222 SOUTH PRYOR ST., ATLANTA, GA.

**TO THE PUBLIC!**  
Investigate for Yourself!

Postmaster-General Gresham having published a wilful and malicious falsehood in regard to the character of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, the following facts are given to the public to prove his statement, that we are engaged in a fraudulent business, to be false and untrue:

Amount of prizes paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company from January 1, 1879, to present date:

Paid to Southern Express Co., New Orleans, T. M. Wescoat, Manager..... \$1,366,300  
Paid to Louisiana National Bank, St. Charles, Cashier..... 463,900  
Paid to Louisiana State National Bank, St. Louis, Cashier..... 125,100  
Paid to New Orleans National Bank, New Orleans, Cashier..... 88,500  
Paid to Citizens' Bank, St. Louis, Cashier..... 57,000  
Paid to Germania National Bank, St. Louis, Cashier..... 30,000  
Paid to Mutual National Bank, St. Louis, Cashier..... 37,000  
Paid to Canal Bank, Ed. Toby, Cashier..... 13,150  
Paid to Mutual National Bank, St. Louis, Cashier..... 8,200

Total paid by all..... \$2,263,600  
In sums of under \$1,000 at the various offices of the Company throughout the United States..... 2,627,410  
For the truth of the above facts we refer the public to the officers of the above-named corporations and for our legality and standing to the Mayor and Officers of the City of New Orleans, to the State authorities of Louisiana, and also to the U. S. Officials of Louisiana. We claim to be legal, honest and correct in all our transactions, as much so as any business in the country. Our standing is conceded by all who will investigate, and our stock has for years been sold at our Board of Brokers, and owned by many of our best known and respected citizens.

**M. A. DAUPHIN, President.**  
\$37 CAPITAL PRIZE \$75,000.  
Tickets Only \$5. Shares in proportion

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NEW ORLEANS, AUGUST 1, 1883.

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## THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION is published every day, except Monday, and is delivered by carriers in the city, or mailed postage free at \$1 per month \$2.50 for three months, or \$10 a year.

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ADVERTISING RATES depend on location in the paper and will be furnished on application.

CORRESPONDENCE containing important news collected from all parts of the country.

ADDRESS all letters and telegrams, and make all drafts or checks payable to THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia.

## PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

SUNDAY'S CONSTITUTION will contain

A PILGRIMAGE TO THE NORTH, being the impressions of Mr. J. C. Harris (Uncle Remus) of a trip from Georgia to Canada, written in his best style.

## SIFTING SAND.

THE SENSATIONS OF THE DAY. Orders for papers must be on file by noon Saturday, and advertisements, to insure insertion, must be in hand before eight in the evening.

## TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., OCTOBER 12, 1883.

Spain and France are both in the possession of ministerial crises. Neither country would be happy without a crisis.

Next week two executions will take place in Georgia, Taylor Bryant in Walton county, and Margaret Harris, in Gordon county.

Indications for South Atlantic states to-day, partly cloudy weather and local rains, northerly winds, stationary or slight fall in temperature.

The house of bishops of the Protestant Episcopal church object to the creation of a new diocese in North Carolina, until sufficient provision is made for the support of the proposed new establishment.

Two distinguished citizens of Maine yesterday indulged in the luxury of a prize fight. Forty-nine rounds were fought, to the delight of the law-abiding republicans who vote for the honorable Eugene Hale with biennial regularity.

A juror in a case called in the federal court in Macon yesterday, exhibited some compunctions of conscience, which he explained further on by stating that he had been "preached." As a result he was excused from service.

The manner in which the people of Lynchburg handled the Bowman abduction case furnishes an example which other communities might follow. The many Virginians would not stand by and see a young girl ruined by an unscrupulous adventurer.

Nashville has long been under the rule of an unprincipled lot of "bosses." Their career became so brazen that the people of all classes, parties and colors united in support of a reform ticket, which has been elected by an overwhelming majority. Chattanooga has a so wheeled into the line of reform.

## AN EXPLANATION WANTED.

Mr. Frank Hatton, who manages the Washington Republican, edits the administration and has practical charge of the postoffice department, has had an interview with a reporter of the New York Tribune. Mr. Hatton, as might be supposed, is exceedingly vivacious, not to say chipper. He talks with the air of a man who wears his hat on the side of his head, and is familiar with the doorkeeper of the various variety shows of the country.

In point of fact, the interview brings Mr. Hatton to the front as a statesman of large parts and exceeding amiability. He took occasion to dispose of the civil service bill in very few words, though why a partisan, such as Mr. Hatton is known to be, should be opposed to the civil service law we cannot understand. He declares that "the whole business is a fraud," and that it is supported by men who "are in favor of any man in order to get office."

Why should Mr. Frank Hatton, of all men, be opposed to the civil service act and the noble commission which holds office under its operations? It is a republican measure—republican in its purpose and republican in its results. Under its operation Mahone is still enabled to rob the government employees for the purpose of collecting a corruption fund for use in the readjuster campaign. It is true, the commissioners have made a pretense of protesting, but everybody knows what this means. The commissioners, as becomes true republicans, are in full sympathy with Mahone, and we have no doubt that they would strain a point and aid him in making requisitions. Considering all these things and many others which need not be enumerated here, why should Mr. Hatton, the general manager of Mahone and the republican administration, insist on alluding to the civil service act as a fraud? We trust the Washington Republican will kindly explain.

## THE VICTORY IN OHIO.

The result in Ohio is as surprising as it is gratifying. There would have been no great disappointment on the part of the democrats if Foraker had been elected by a majority ranging from ten to twenty thousand; indeed, such a result would have been accepted as the natural consequence of the strenuous efforts put forth by the republican campaigners—efforts that were energetically supplemented by the newspaper organs of the party. The idea that Ohio is evenly balanced between the two parties, and as liable to go one way as another, has no basis in fact. Ohio is a republican state, and only four times during the past twelve years (not including the election of Judge Hoody) have the democrats been able to win a victory at the polls. Under all the circumstances, therefore, the democrats are justified in regarding the result of Tuesday's election as of special significance. All the circumstances and inci-

dents of the campaign have combined to make it so. This special significance was made a part of the argument of the organs, and the fact was duly set forth day after day in their appeals to the voters. Deacon Smith and his co-laborers, as well as the smaller fry republican editors, no opportunity to war: their party that a democratic victory in Ohio at this time would be accepted by the country at large as significant of a desire on the part of the people to place the control of affairs in the hands of the democrats.

Just now Deacon Smith, in common with the rest of the republican editors in Ohio, is making a serious—not to say serial—effort to explain the situation so as to afford a grain of comfort and a ray of hope to the faithful who trained with Charles Foster in the recent campaign; and even Mr. Romeo Reed has turned with suspicious glances to the discussion of the state of federal politics two hundred years ago. There is no doubt that Editor Reed knows what he is about, for it cannot be doubted that the state of politics two hundred years ago is infinitely more interesting to the average republican tangleman than the state of politics in Ohio just at this time.

To our minds, there could be nothing more significant than for a republican state to give a democratic majority just at this time, when events are arranging themselves to fit the exigencies of 1884, and that this fact is appreciated in Ohio is shown by the dilatory action of the republicans who have in charge the duty of sending out information regarding the election. It is by the tightest squeeze that the newspapers of the country have been able to get any information beyond the most meager hints and intimations, the republicans holding back the facts in the hope that some impossible contingency would change the result or modify the figures.

In the heat and tumult of its despair, however, the Commercial Gazette has already admitted that the election of Hoody, if such a result could by any possibility be brought about, would be due to causes not connected with the various local issues which hampered both tickets in the recent campaign. And the Commercial Gazette is right. In a square fight between the two parties in Ohio, with no local issues to aid or embarrass them, we believe the democratic majority would be large enough to satisfy even the fustian that the people are tired of the republican party.

But we are satisfied with the victory as it stands. Its significance is reassuring. It enables those who are entrusted with the fortunes of the democratic party to measure in some degree the temper and disposition of the people; and it gives peculiar emphasis to the demand of the people for a change in the interest of honest government. In the language of Editor Dana, the republican party must go.

MR. HOODY'S FUTURE. Mr. John Sherman said in a public speech, the night before the election in Ohio, "If this state goes republican to-morrow, an Ohio man will be president in 1884."

Since the state has gone democratic why may not Governor Hoody's friends lay the converse of Mr. Sherman's prophecy to their souls? It is foolish and useless to make presidential predictions thus far in advance, but there is no doubt that the brilliant victory won under Governor Hoody's leadership in the face of party division and dissension, will make his name a prominent one in national discussion for the next year.

If Mr. Tilden will accept the democratic nomination, we do not doubt that it would be tendered him by a practically unanimous vote, and without a struggle. Mr. Dana, of the New York Sun, who is supposed to have Mr. Tilden's confidence, says emphatically and repeatedly that Mr. Tilden will not accept the nomination. There are others who believe he will.

With Mr. Tilden out of possibility, George Hoody will enter the campaign with the prestige of having pulled a pivotal state out of the republican ranks. If New York goes heavily democratic next month under the campaign which Governor Cleveland is understood to have mapped out, the Buffalo statesman will divide honors with the Buckeye man.

In the meantime Mr. Watterson had better see to it that Mr. Joe McDonald carries something or other. THE VIRGINIA CANVASS. Now that Ohio has voted public attention will be concentrated on New York, Massachusetts and Virginia. If these three contested states there are to be hot fights, but the Virginia contest will be the warmest. It is a life and death struggle in that state. The democrats do not hesitate to say that if the state is lost in November, it is lost forever; and Mahone knows that his opportunity to dictate next year depends upon victory this year. He is therefore working as he never worked before, and the democrats are conducting a canvass of unusual vigor.

No state officers are to be elected, and the struggle is over the election of half the senate and a full house of delegates. The readjusters elected a congressman at large last fall by a plurality of 3,808—the straight-out republican nominee receiving 4,342 votes. In 1881 Governor Cameron, readjuster, had a majority of 11,716. Nineteen senators are to be elected in November, and of the twenty-one senators that hold over, thirteen are democrats, and eight are readjusters. The democrats need only eight of the nineteen new senators to secure a control of the upper house, and it is generally conceded that they will carry that many districts. The composition of the next house is more doubtful. In the expiring house the readjusters have eighteen majority, and the majorities cast for Governor Cameron in the various districts would give them the next house by a narrow majority. But the democrats are carrying the war into Africa, and they expect to control the lower as well as the upper house. The contest really turns more on the control of the lower house than anything else. If Mahone loses that he loses all.

This state election has important national bearings, because upon the result depends Mahone's proposition to sell the state's electoral votes for all they are worth. He is simply fighting now for advantages in the proposed barter. If he wins in November, he will claim that he can deliver the electoral votes of the state next year, and he will demand of them all that he can squeeze out of a sinking and desperate party. He

will not be content with patronage only; he will dictate the platform in many material respects. Every respectable republican will kick at such an alliance, but in the end the honorable bills will swallow the pill and call it good. The political trader of Virginia may however encounter a repulse in November that will close up his political shop.

THE Pennsylvania doctrine calls for the abolition of the tax on whisky and tobacco, in order that the tariff tax levied for the benefit of the monopolists may be perpetuated, and Mr. Sam Randall is preaching it wherever he can find an audience. This sort of thing will do for Pennsylvania, but it won't do for the democratic party.

It is to be hoped that no genuine democratic editor in the west will fall to his chickens up. The chicken is a good bird, and the prospects are that he will have a good deal of crowing to do during the next twelve months. Fresh to the wall, and we repeat the chicken that shook the cock. The cock's presides the day after it was ascertained that Mr. Tilden was really elected.

The esteemed Macon Telegraph alludes to THE CONSTITUTION as "the very organ of great news papers." We need not say that this only recognition is very bit deserved. But in a few months it will require a larger and more eloquent eulogium than this to meet the case.

The managing editor of the Chicago Inter-Ocean denies that he is the author of "The Broadviewers." This is as it should be. There are many symptoms going to show that the best installment from the pen of Deacon Richard Smith, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

Two days before the election, "Jayhawker" made a statement to the effect that Ohio would go republican by a stiff majority. Eleven Atlanta men who "coppered" the prediction now have money in their pockets.

It would seem that Editor McLean, of Cincinnati, knew exactly what he was doing. We therefore, cheerfully forgive him for the little bit of deception which we experienced.

The "explanation" editors employed by the republican organs will have their hands full so far as Ohio is concerned. They have no convenient encyclopedia to turn to.

The Indianapolis Journal has discovered a grammatical error in these columns. We glory in this sort of thing. It shows that culture has not turned our heads.

When Ohio begins to give a democratic majority of seventy or eighty thousand it will be quite a distinction to be a citizen of that state.

The democratic leaders should not allow their heads to be turned. There is a good deal of work to do. The real issue is reform in taxation.

EDITOR HALSTED'S political paragraphs were in the nature of boomerangs. Their facility—inspired and conspicuous—alarmed the average Ohio voter.

"DEAR MR. FORAKER: You will observe that my recent illness was not of a political character. Yours truly, G. Hoody, governor."

CHARLES FOSTER, of Ohio, may as well unpack his valise. He will not go to the senate this season.

Those who advertise in THE CONSTITUTION are beginning to discover what fame is.

OHIO seems to know which way the wind blows.

## A GREAT HOTEL PROJECT IN SAVANNAH.

Mr. Henry Clark, proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel in Saratoga and the Metropolitan and Park Avenue hotels in New York, has offered to lease a hotel to be built in Savannah at a cost of \$50,000 for a term of ten years, pay six per cent annually on the cost and all taxes and insurance.

This offer is made in writing through Mr. Charles M. West. Mr. Clark also agrees to supply at his own cost bedding and luxurious furniture for the hotel and to run it in the best style. We sincerely hope the people of Savannah will not let this opportunity pass. With a \$50,000 hotel built and Clark in charge, our beautiful forest city would be filled the winter through with wealthy visitors. The Central and Florida Western roads could afford to furnish half the money needed.

When Savannah has her enterprise under way let Augusta build a like hotel on the Sand Hills, and Macon will confirm her splendid showing of the past three years by a similar enterprise. Atlanta will finish the new Kimball. Thomasville is now building a better hotel than the famous old Mitchell house. Fine hotels have been designed for Anniston and Birmingham.

Nothing does more for a section that needs the inflow of men and capital than erecting good hotels. Let us have a big hotel boom!

LATHAM, ALEXANDER & CO.'S BOOK. The arrival of Latham, Alexander & Co.'s cotton book is the event of the season in our cotton circles. Their volume for this year is the richest and complete book of the kind that ever came under our notice. It presents in attractive shape and compact form all the cotton news of the year, and could care to know about the movement and fluctuation of cotton for the year. To the merchant and cotton man it is simply invaluable.

But the admirable text and arrangement of this book has passed into a proverb. It is with the illustrations that we wish to deal. On the first page are the pictures of this strong young firm. Handsome, cultured, business like men they are too. Mr. Miller, who is elderly and "spotted," was the lord of genteel dignity that becomes a man who feels sure of his partners, sits a pew in the church, and has grown up boys. The others look like bunches of steel, taken on the spring. John Latham is the handsome man in the crowd, but he never sits ill long enough in his life to get his picture taken, and looks at the head of the page before us, as if he was cursing the camera and ready to lick the photographer for keeping him still so long. Mr. Alexander, who is elderly and "spotted," was the lord of genteel dignity that becomes a man who feels sure of his partners, sits a pew in the church, and has grown up boys. The others look like bunches of steel, taken on the spring. 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# BANK

## STATE OF GEORGIA,

### ATLANTA, GEORGIA.

ASH CAPITAL \$100,000.00  
STOCKS AND BONDS (with unlimited liability)  
PROPERTY worth over a million dollars. Individually  
liable.

J. H. JAMES, Banker, Buys and  
Sells Bonds and Stocks, and a  
percentage of interest on money.

# HUMPHREYS CASTLEMAN

BROKER & DEALER IN STOCKS AND BONDS

Office 45 and 48 East Alabama Street.

Will occupy rooms 7 and 8 in Gate City National  
Bank building (Pryor Street entrance) soon as com-  
pleted.

Deposits received subject to check at sight.  
Pay five per cent interest on time deposits.  
Solicit the accounts of merchants and indi-  
viduals, and offer as liberal treatment as is  
consistent with sound banking.

MADDOX, RUCKER & CO., Bankers,  
36 W. Alabama st.

# FINANCE AND COMMERCE

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,  
ATLANTA, OCTOBER 11, 1883.

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# TO THE WAGON TRADE

We are now making the best WHITE HICKORY WAGON in the South. Our capacity is for Fifty Wagons weekly, and we are scarcely able to supply the demand. Such success in the Southern Wagon Factory is unprecedented. The White Hickory Wagon has no superior in the market. Only the best material used, and every wagon warranted for one year. Living prices. Patronize Southern industry.

We also continue to make our single and double iron front wagons, with prices as low as the lowest.

Look out for us in this place in the Constitution. Write for special prices.

# FERGUSON & BLOUNT,

## 11 BARTOW ST. - - - ATLANTA, GA

# Central and Southwestern Railroad

SAVANNAH, GA., September 15, 1883.

On and after SUNDAY, Sept. 15, 1883, passenger trains on the Central and Southwestern railroads and branches will run as follows:

READ DOWNS. READ DOWNS.

No. 51. From Savannah. No. 53.

10:00 a.m. Lv. Savannah. Lv. 7:30 p.m.

4:45 p.m. At. Savannah. At. 2:06 a.m.

6:15 p.m. At. Macon. At. 3:01 p.m.

11:15 p.m. At. Atlanta. At. 7:00 a.m.

1:30 a.m. At. Columbus. At. 1:50 p.m.

2:00 a.m. At. Eufaula. At. 4:46 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Albany. At. 4:40 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 4:05 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Eatonton. At. 12:30 p.m.

No. 16. From Augusta. No. 18. No. 20.

8:30 a.m. Lv. Augusta. Lv. 10:30 a.m. Lv. 6:25 p.m.

4:45 p.m. At. Savannah. At. 8:00 a.m. At. 8:00 a.m.

6:15 p.m. At. Macon. At. 3:01 p.m.

11:15 p.m. At. Atlanta. At. 7:00 a.m.

1:30 a.m. At. Columbus. At. 1:50 p.m.

2:00 a.m. At. Eufaula. At. 4:46 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Albany. At. 4:40 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 4:05 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Eatonton. At. 12:30 p.m.

No. 51. From Macon. No. 52.

12:55 p.m. Lv. Macon. Lv. 8:20 a.m.

8:00 a.m. At. Savannah. At. 3:45 p.m.

1:30 p.m. At. Atlanta. At. 12:30 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Columbus. At. 1:50 p.m.

2:00 a.m. At. Eufaula. At. 4:46 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Albany. At. 4:40 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 4:05 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Eatonton. At. 12:30 p.m.

No. 1. From Macon. No. 51. No. 53.

8:30 a.m. Lv. Macon. Lv. 7:00 p.m. 3:15 a.m.

12:55 p.m. At. Atlanta. At. 20 p.m. 7:00 a.m.

No. 23. From Fort Valley. o. 21.

8:35 p.m. Lv. Fort Valley. Lv. 11:05 a.m.

9:20 a.m. At. Albany. At. 11:55 a.m.

No. 2. From Atlanta. No. 54. No. 52.

2:20 p.m. Lv. Atlanta. Lv. 9:20 p.m. 4:20 a.m.

6:31 p.m. At. Macon. At. 12:40 a.m. 7:57 p.m.

2:06 a.m. At. Eufaula. At. 4:46 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Albany. At. 4:40 p.m.

3:55 a.m. At. Columbus. At. 1:50 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 4:05 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Eatonton. At. 12:30 p.m.

No. 22. From Eatonton and Milledgeville.

2:16 p.m. Lv. Eatonton. Lv. 2:25 a.m.

3:58 p.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 7:57 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Albany. At. 4:40 p.m.

3:55 a.m. At. Columbus. At. 1:50 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Milledgeville. At. 4:05 p.m.

11:40 a.m. At. Eatonton. At. 12:30 p.m.

No. 24. From Perry. No. 22.

5:20 a.m. Lv. Perry. Lv. 2:25 p.m.

6:05 a.m. At. Fort Valley. At. 2:35 p.m.

Local sleeping cars on all night trains between Savannah and Augusta, Savannah and Macon, Savannah and Atlanta, and Macon and Montgomery via Eufaula.

Pullman Hotel sleeping cars between Chicago and Jacksonville, Florida, via Cincinnati, without change.

The Milledgeville and Eatonton train runs daily (except Sunday) between Gordon and Eatonton, and daily (except Sunday) between Eatonton and Gordon.

Train No. 20 daily (except Sunday), and trains No. 2, 6, 22, 26 and 31 connect daily at Millen for Augusta (except Sunday).

Eufaula train connects at Cutbert for Port Gaines daily (except Sunday).

The Perry mail train between Fort Valley and Perry runs daily (except Sunday).

The Albany and Blakely train runs daily (except Sunday) between Albany and Blakely.

At Savannah, with Savannah, Florida and Western Railway, at Atlanta, with all lines connecting East, at Atlanta with Air-Line and Kennesaw routes to all points North, East and West.

Best sleeping car service secured at Union Passenger Ticket office at the depot.

G. A. SHAW, WILLIAM RODGERS, Gen. Supt. Gen. Supt. Savannah.

J. C. WHITE, W. F. SHELLEN, Gen. Trav. Agt. Supt. S. W. R. R. Macon, Ga.







